

431 AD

6/22/431  $\Rightarrow$  7/17/431

EPHESUS

Ecumenical Council

#3

Emper: Theodosius II. Pope St Celestine I

attended by 150 to 200 bishops; five sessions held between June 22 & July 17.

Condemned NESTORIANISM, which denied the real unity of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ;

Defined THEOTOKOS ("Bearer of God") as the title of Mary, Mother of the Son of God made man. Condemned

PELAGIANISM, which reduced the  
superiority of the natural order  
of things.

## Council of EPHESUS

Condemned NESTORIUS and declared amidst the rejoicing of the whole world that Mary is truly the Mother of God.

St Cyril, bishop of Alexandria had appealed to Rome and Pope Celestine I (422-432) convened the III General Council held at Ephesus.

Joint emperors Valentinian III and  
Theodosius II summoned  
the Council of Ephesus. Nestorius  
under the protection of an armed escort,  
set out for Ephesus. But he never  
reached it, for Cyril, who presided,  
finding himself surrounded  
by a respectable number of his own  
partisans did not wait for Nestorius

And both he and Theodor not use condoms  
instead. This added nothing.  
Theodore never asked the lady to go to CHALZEE Park  
where he would be in a better position to keep  
them in order. The counsel required the  
doctrine that the Blessed Virgin is the mother  
of God, which was herewith that of the  
Catholic Church.

Followers of a Persian prelate, the Nestorians split from the Byzantine church in 431 in a fight over dogma and became early proselytizers in East Asia. Many mongols were his followers.

431

---

Aëtius defeated the Luthengi and the  
rebels in Noricum who would  
occupy his attention once more  
in 431

THEODERID entered into "treacherous" negotiations with the Spanish Suevi. The negotiations led to nothing, but the Romans may have had a different idea of what loyalty to a treaty meant.



Council of Ephesus. Augustine  
of Hippo argued against liberal reading  
of prophecy. These views were  
endorsed by the Council and  
set the tone for Roman  
Catholicism.

431

428-431

NESTORIUS was Patriarch of Constantinople 428-431. He was condemned by the Council of Ephesus (431) for rejecting the title "Mother of God" for the Virgin Mary and teaching the existence of two persons - divine & human - in Jesus Christ. The modern Nestorian Church has about 100,000 members mainly in Iraq, Iran, Syria

431

Council of Ephesus  
Ecumenical Council, 431, held  
at Ephesus in Asia Minor  
defined Mary as THEOTOKOS, or  
"Mother of God!"

431

1912 Dates J-BK

The Nestorian Controversy  
was rejected at Ephesus

## EPHESUS

Situated in LYDIA, one of the 12 IONIC cities of Asia Minor. Its reputed founder was ANDROCLÉS, son of CODRUS, the last king of Athens. From early times, it seems to have been a sacred place from the presence of the great temple of ARTEMIS (DIANA); while its commercial prosperity was due largely to its situation at the

beginning of one of the great trade  
routes into the interior of Asia minor.  
About 655 BC it suffered from CIMMERIAN in-  
vasion, and early submitted to Lydian king  
It probably never to have increased greatly  
after time of Alexander the Great, LYSIMACHIDS  
and king of PERSIA. Although and  
impaired the city and the Romans made it  
the capital of province of Asia. St. Paul  
believed in nearly 3 yrs in 2 phases  
and a vigorous Christian church was established  
In 263, the Gothic destroyed its great temple.  
The third great source of the Christian  
church was made here in 431

THIRD ECUMENICAL COUNCIL  
Theodosius II (~ 408-450)  
(grandson of Theodosius the Great)  
brought together the 3rd Ecum.  
Council in EPHESUS.

Anathematized NESTORIUS  
for separating the divine in  
Christ from the human.

431

Council of EPHESUS.

Again upheld the Trinity against the teaching of NESTORIUS, who held that the two natures in Christ, the divine and the human, amounted to two personalities and that the Virgin Mary was the mother of his human personality alone.

In condemning Nestorianism, the Council of EPHESUS affirmed Mary's



to the "mother of God" and thus officially  
sanctioned the popular veneration of the  
Virgin Mary as the greatest of the saints

## Eccumenical

## Council of EPHESUS

Summoned by Emperor Theodosius II.  
It condemned PELAGIAN and NESTORIAN  
heresies. Most notable is this Council  
for having defined the Catholic dogma  
that the Blessed Virgin Mary  
is the Mother of God.

Council of Ephesus officially  
anathematized Nestorianism,  
which had its main support  
in Syria among Aramaic-speaking  
Christians.

Council of Ephesus  
Expressed the union of the  
human and divine nature of  
Christ. In Christ there are two  
complete and distinct natures  
joined in one Person of Christ, the  
Word, who pre-existed from all time.

431AD

Ecumenical Council of Ephesus  
Condemned Nestorianism.  
Condemned Pelagianism.

## Council of EPHESUS

3<sup>rd</sup> Ecumenical Council

Denounced teaching of NESTORIUS (d. 457)  
that Christ had separate human  
and divine natures. It declares  
that Mary is mother of God as well  
as of Christ.

431

---

The 3<sup>rd</sup> general Council  
at EPHESSUS

431

CELTS

Pope Celestine I send PALLADIUS as  
missionary to Ireland.



431

Council of Ephesus  
defined Mary as "mother  
of God"

## Council of EPHESUS

The 3rd Ecumenical Council held in Asia Minor. The Council taught that there is only one person in Christ (a divine person) in opposition to NESTORIANISM which taught that there were two persons in Christ. Hence Mary was declared to be the Mother of God since Christ is a divine person.

431

Council of EPHESUS, Nestorius condemned,  
half of Syria alienated from the Imperial  
Church

431

Council of EPHEsus . Nestorius  
was condemned as a heretic  
and exiled

431

Council of Ephesus, Asia Minor  
Third Ecumenical Council

the council taught that there is  
only one person in Christ (a  
divine person) in opposition to  
Nestorianism which taught that  
there were two persons in Christ.  
Hence Mary was declared to be  
Mother of God since Christ was a  
divine person.